

DOES KEITH WANT DIVISION?

In the Opinion of Attorney General Leese the Question Did Not Carry.

THE CITY CHARTER MEETING.

The Matter to Be Left to a Committee of Thirteen—Attorney Courtney Gives Vent to His Pent-Up Feelings.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN REPORT.

At the late general election the voters of Keith county, Nebraska, voted upon the proposition of dividing the county, making two where one now exists, and the result of the election was that there were cast for division 475, against division 474 votes, with 26 neutral or scattering votes. The result came to the secretary of state in the shape of a transcript of the proceedings over to and covering the election, furnished by Mark M. Neeves, county clerk of Keith county, who declined to make any further decision than certifying to the facts as shown by the records and the result. The law requires the secretary of state to certify to the governor when a county is divided, when the executive can issue a proclamation to organize. Secretary Roggen, from the transcript filed, had reason to question whether division had been carried in Keith county or not, and he therefore filed the transcript with the attorney general for an opinion in the premises. The opinion of General Leese is that the question of the division of the county failed to carry and that from the evidence the secretary was not authorized to certify to the division of the county. The following is the opinion of the attorney general:

Hon. E. P. Roggen, Secretary of State—My Dear Sir: In the matter of the division of Keith county, Nebraska, I would beg leave to state that the transcript sent to your department of the proceedings of the county board is in my opinion insufficient for you to base your certificate to the governor upon, which he can order an election to be had. There is no certificate of the county clerk or canvassing board that the proposition has been carried nor does the vote as indicated by the transcript show that it carried. Section 10 of chapter 18 provides how the new county can be erected, the notice given, the votes canvassed and the returns made, as in cases of election of county officers. The canvass of the election of county officers is provided in section 46 of chapter 26, entitled elections, and when the canvass has been made under section 10 and any further action is required by the county clerk, it must certainly be under section 11 of chapter 18. If it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election (in each of the counties interested) is in favor of the creation of such new county, the county clerk of each of said counties shall certify the same to the secretary of state.

You will observe that the only power or authority of the county clerk to make any certificate on which the secretary of state can act is in case the returns show that a majority of all the votes cast were in favor of the creation, etc. The transcript submitted herewith shows the total number of votes cast to be 975, the number for division being 475. This fails to show a majority of all the votes cast, nor does the county clerk certify to you that a majority of all the votes cast were in favor of the submitted proposition. Such being the case there is no authority for the county clerk to legally file such a paper as the transcript. And there is no legal authority for the secretary of state to certify the result of the election to the governor. And until the required facts are shown in a legal manner I am of the opinion that you have no right to act in the premises.

WM. LEASE, Attorney General.

THE BEATRICE SEWER PIPE COMPANY have filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, creating their company which states its date for the commencement of business as October 26, 1886, and the object of the corporation to manufacture sewer pipe, tiling, paving brick and any and all other articles manufactured out of clay.

The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$30,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and the company is authorized when \$25,000 is subscribed. The indebtedness is limited to \$15,000, and the business affairs of the corporation are vested in a board of seven directors. The names of the incorporators are J. E. Smith, S. C. Smith, George R. Scott, D. W. Cook, Thomas Yale, Emil Lang, of the firm of Klein & Co., A. L. Padlock, A. L. Green, J. O. Shepard, H. W. Shepard, W. E. Washburn, C. A. Jackson, John Ellis, William D. Cox, G. W. Atkinson and H. W. Parker.

YESTERDAY the board of lands and buildings were holding a special session to act upon estimates presented for the maintenance and necessary expenses of the different state institutions. These estimates will be presented to the coming legislature through the report of the commissioner of lands and buildings.

The state geologist has prepared his report of the summer's work at the salt well, and which report will be published in full. The well at the making of the report had reached a depth of 1,196 feet. The geologist has also prepared a report of the summer's work at the salt well, and which report will be published in full. The well at the making of the report had reached a depth of 1,196 feet.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. The meeting of citizens to take action in securing the Methodist university for the state of Nebraska will be held this evening, and all effort possible will be made to locate the institution in the capital city. The fact that York has pledged thirty of the forty thousand dollars asked to secure the college in that place has had a tendency to wake up Lincoln people to the fact that something must be done, and J. J. Imhoff and others are making efforts for the same purpose for success. A delegation of York citizens have been in Lincoln the last few days watching the turns in affairs.

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ADELINA PATTI'S CAREER.

Incidents in the Life of the Famous Singer.

HER FAMILY AND HER FRIENDS.

A Generous Artist—Her Costly Disbursements—Justice Matthews on His Head.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The appearance of Madame Adelina Patti this evening, in the Academy of Music, is giving club men material for many interesting reminiscences apropos of the songstress and her singularly gifted family. Men and women who heard Adelina Patti during her first season in Italian opera in New York are gray-haired, and their children and grandchildren will take their places to-night. This statement should not lead any one to think that Madame Patti is an old woman, for she is not. When a child she appeared turned forty, and now, when just turned forty, she has the same matchless tones at her command that she possessed twenty-five years ago. In fact, she was successfully launched as an opera singer before she had reached the age when most girls begin their vocal studies, and now, thanks to a good method and strong vocal organs, she continues her successful career.

An old acquaintance of the Patti family says that his remembrance takes him back further than Adelina's Patti's day—to the time when her mother, Madame Caterina Patti-Barilli, and her daughter, Amalia, who afterward married Maurice Strakosch, sang together in "Norma" in Boston. This was early in the latter part of the century, and Madame Patti-Barilli, who gave the name of her first husband the preference, as under the title of Signora Barilli she was known throughout Europe. She was a typical Italian soprano, like her daughter, Adelina, retained her voice until she was well on in years. Finally she settled in Rome, supported by an annuity of 1,200 francs furnished by Adelina, but old age did not soften her heart, and her children found that only occasional visits could be paid her if cordial relations were maintained. It was her delight to listen to the minutest details concerning Adelina Patti's triumphs in Europe, and she would invariably ask each messenger who gave her these reports: "Has not Adelina sent me some little souvenir of her triumphs in the diamond?" She was of Jewish ancestry, and had all the traditional love of her people for accumulation.

OF ADELINA PATTI'S FATHER, it may be said that he is always mentioned after his wife for the same reason that the latter placed his name before that of her first husband, because he was willing to much. Salvatore Patti was a music teacher, and in order to eke out a living he had to turn the voices of the women of his family to some account. Madame Patti sang at New Orleans when she was but three years old, and her memory does not carry her back to a time when she was not on the boards. In fact, she sang at the opera house in New Orleans on February 9, 1843, Madame Patti-Barilli sang in "Norma" at Madrid, and at 4 o'clock the next day her daughter Adelina first opened her eyes on the world, which she was destined to receive so much praise and comment. Papa Patti, as he was usually called, did not object to having his bread and butter bought by the price of his children's talents. He worked Adelina so hard that when she was fourteen years old her voice began to tremble. At this critical period both of her parents wished to go to Italy and have her appear there. Her father, a gentle prodigy, but the determined opposition of the child (Adelina Patti) had a strong will even at this tender age and the advice of musical friends in New Orleans prevented this step being taken, and so in all probability the matchless and expensive notes of Adelina Patti were saved for the opera goer of 1886.

AFTER the girl had rested two years from public singing, and had her voice steadied by judicious training, it was determined to have her make an appearance in grand opera. On the 29th of November, 1859, lacking just six days of being twenty-seven years ago, she appeared at the old academy of music as Amalia in "La Sonnambula." She was nothing but a child, and her father, who had the effect of her singing was so remarkable. She was slight, and her great dark eyes gave her a beseeching expression. When she opened her mouth and uttered the first recitative notes the audience was electrified by the volume and purity of her voice. How so small a person could make such a noise was a computation that from this time until the close of 1861 Madame Patti sang in America, and mostly in New York. Then she went to London and appeared at the Grand Opera, which was managed by the elder Gye. Again she appeared as Amalia in "La Sonnambula," and again she made a conquest of her audience. In fact, Amalia was her favorite role, and she sang first in all the capitals of Europe. Madame Patti is superstitious, and she has always regarded "La Sonnambula" as her mascot. During the London season, and for years after she was under the guidance of both her father and his brother-in-law, Strakosch. The three were often at cross purposes, and their jangles served to amuse gossip-loving Paris in particular. Madame Patti at this time gave due attention to appearances, and she had constantly with her, Papa Patti, Amalia Patti-Strakosch and company, a "sheep dog," to quote the words of Thackeray. This woman staid with her fourteen years and only deserted at the time of the De Caux-Nicolini troupe.

A FAITHFUL ABGAIL. In connection with this may be mentioned the extraordinarily long periods of time through which Madame Patti has retained her friends. Madame Patti's maid has been in her service for twenty-two years, and in this time they have been separated only two months. The maid is a wonder in her way. When papa Patti and brother-in-law Strakosch objected to the addresses which the Marquis de Caux was paying to their golden songstress it was this faithful maid who carried notes back and forth between the disconsolate lovers. Nicolini's first billets doux reached his lady love through this same medium. In fact, of whatever talent Madame Patti may have gone, the maid has followed, faithful, silent and discreet.

MADAME PATTI'S friends have sometimes declared her to be selfish, and in proof have instanced her total separation from her mother and from her sister Carlotta. The latter, after varied and usually unfortunate experiences as a concert singer, has now settled down to a

life of comparative poverty in Paris. In 1879 she married Ernest de Munk, but he contributed nothing toward her support, but she tried to give music lessons, but her delicate health and fiery temper made her unsuccessful. She is cared for by members of the Strakosch family, and it is said that she refuses to accept any aid from her successful sister, and liking the way in which it is proffered. It has been declared that Carlotta's voice was finer than Adelina's, but those who have heard both in their best days think that there is no comparison. The former has strength and dramatic fire, but was wholly lacking in roundness and sweetness of tone. As one man expresses it, "when Carlotta Patti opened her mouth I always felt as if her voice crowded me against the wall and pinned me there."

MADAME PATTI'S GENTILITY. Madame Patti has sung with more celebrated artists in her day than any other person living. She is the link connecting the singers of 1845 and those of 1885. When she made her debut in 1859 in New York Brignoli was on hand and afterward came the illustrious Albertazzi, Grisi, Mario, Campanini, Caponi and a score of others equally well known. If she has ever felt any professional heartburnings and jealousies, she has long since forgiven and forgotten them, and she has been in the American chapel, used to go constantly to the opera house, and when Marie Van Zandt made her brilliant operatic debut, Madame Patti was one of the first to congratulate her. Patti certainly has a generosity which is seldom equalled. Her husband, Signor Patti, died on November 6, 1859, an obscure actress in Paris lost all she possessed of worldly goods by fire. Patti sang for her benefit, and at the close of the performance her benefactors came timidly to the door of the dressing room and asked if she might see the woman whose voice had again furnished her with a home and a livelihood. Madame Patti gave willing consent, and a tall, thin and awkward woman entered. She said nothing at first, but took Patti's hand and kissed it. It was but a few months later that this same red-haired woman was performing all Paris at the Theatre Francaise, and her name, Sarah Bernhardt, was as well known as that of Adelina Patti.

MADAME PATTI has been well connected by marriage. Her half sister, Miss Barilli, married into the Thorn family, well known to old New Yorkers. One of the Thorns married a French count, and so was able to give Madame Patti introductions to many prominent people in Europe. One of the Strakosch sisters married the banker Fischel, of Vienna, and when she sang in that city she was not a member of any church, except so far as her baptism made her a Catholic. By French law she might have been married, but by church rules she was not permitted to do so until her ecclesiastical preliminaries were dispensed with, and she was hurriedly ushered into the church, where she should have entered ten years earlier. At the marriage of the Duke of Manchester and Michael Costa were witnesses for the bride, while the French ambassador at London, the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the cousin of the Marquis de Caux, was the father's witness. The marked contrast to this wedding was the one with Nicolini, which took place this year. The fashionable world was conspicuous for its absence, and Madame Patti introduced somewhat dear to this gratify her bride. The Marquis de Caux was bought off with 1,000,000 francs and Nicolini's wife with 500,000 francs, this sum.

A STATESMAN ON HIS HEAD. One of the most amusing incidents of Patti's early days in the American concert field is told by an Ohio man, who was a member of the legislature of that state when Ole Bull and Patti gave a concert one night in Columbus. She stopped at the same hotel that held the greater part of the audience, and the latter formed an enthusiastic element in the audience. When the concert was ended all returned to the hotel and a supper was given. The brightest recollections told their best stories. Ole Bull played and Adelina sang good, old-fashioned songs. The fun was at its height when Madame Patti (the mother) announced that it was the child's bedtime. She was, of course, a young lawyer, who has become well known since as Justice Stanley Matthews, told Adelina if she would sing a song for him, he would give her a good dinner. The young man more song he would do anything she might ask of him. The stern mother relented, and "Home, Sweet Home" was given. So emphatically was sung the previous night, that the hostess and handkerchiefs were in general use. Just at this solemn moment the young prima donna turned quick as a flash upon Mr. Matthews and said, "I will sing for your promise. Let me see you stand on your head." The embryo was then a man of much dignity, and his friends were doubtful for a moment what he would do. He hesitated a moment, and quicker than it could be told his form was inverted, his head was on the floor and his feet were dangling in the air. When the spectators could realize what had taken place the fun-loving girl was whisked out of the room by her inflexible mother and Mr. Matthews had resumed his normal position.

IS THERE NO BALM IN GILEAD? Is there no physician here? Thanks to Dr. Pierce, there is a balm in his "Golden Medical Discovery"—a "balm for every wound" to heal, from colds, coughs, consumption, bronchitis, and all other lung, liver and liver ailments. O. Druggists.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1886.

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES ARE THE WORLD'S BEST. MADE IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY KNOWN TO MODERN COOKING AND HEATING STOVE AND RANGE CONSTRUCTION. THE ABOVE TRADE MARK IS A GUARANTEE THAT EVERY ARTICLE BEARING IT IS THE FINEST AND BEST THAT CAN BE MADE FOR THE PRICE ASKED. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THE GOODS ARE COUNTERFEITED AS WELL AS THE TRADE MARK. The Michigan Stove Company, Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill. Buffalo, N. Y.

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HAND MADE SOUR WASH BELLE OF BOURBON. IN PRODUCING OUR BELLE OF BOURBON WE USE ONLY THE FINEST OR HOMOGENEOUS PART OF THE GRAIN. THUS FREEING IT OF FUSEL OIL BEFORE IT IS DISTILLED.

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SHERMAN ROAD CART. "BEST CART ON EARTH." SINGLE, DOUBLE AND LIGHT, 125 lbs., 150 lbs., 85 lbs., \$35, \$37, \$40. EASY, DURABLE AND CHEAP. Crated free on board cars. CHAS. T. ALLEN, Manager, Coldwater, Mich. Mention Omaha Bee.

THE G. E. MAYNE REAL ESTATE and TRUST CO. 8. W. COR. 15th and FARNAM, OMAHA. Property of every description for sale in all parts of the city. Lands for sale in every county in Nebraska. A COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACTS of Titles of Douglas county kept. Maps of the city state or county, or any other information desired, furnished free of charge upon application.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. It seems that to "Cut Prices Down" is the order of the hour and although prices have been materially reduced on clothing by other dealers, even then they have been unable to compete with the REGULAR LOW PRICES at The Only Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam st., who in order to make it interesting have decided that for one week they will give 18 Per Cent Discount on OVERCOATS. These overcoats are made up in the latest styles by the leading merchant tailors throughout the United States, and by reference to prices quoted last week it will be found that the 18 per cent discount is genuine. 18 PER CENT OFF OVERCOAT PRICES THIS WEEK 18 PER CENT OFF All Merchant-Tailor Made Overcoats. A \$70 Astrachan Overcoat, silk lined, last week's price \$30. You can have it this week for \$24.60. A \$60 Chinchilla Overcoat, satin lined, last week's price \$26.50. You can have it this week for \$21.83. A \$50 Kersey Overcoat, serge lined, last week's price \$22. You can have it this week for \$18.04. A \$45 Melton Overcoat, cassimere lined, last week's price \$20. You can have it this week for \$16.40. A \$40 Beaver Overcoat, Italian cloth lined, last week's price, \$14.75; you can have it this week for \$12.09. A \$30 Worster Overcoat, neatly made, last week's price, \$11.50. You can have it this week for \$9.43. A \$25 cassimere Overcoat, handsomely trimmed, last week's price \$10. You can have it this week for \$8.20. THE ONLY MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS, 1119 Farnam Street